

Western Carolinian.

Printed and Published, once a week,
By PHILIP WHITE.

SALISBURY, N. C. TUESDAY, JULY 1, 1828.

[VOL. IX. NO. 421.]

TERMS.....At the request of many of our patrons, and in consideration of the pressure of the times, cheapness of provisions, &c. the terms of the Western Carolinian have been altered, and will hereafter be as follows:

Two dollars and a half per annum; or two dollars only, if paid in advance. No paper will be discontinued, except at the discretion of the Editor, until all dues are paid up. *Advertisements* will be inserted in 50 cents the square for the first week, and 25 cents each week they are continued thereafter. *Letters* must be paid in or letters addressed to the Editor, or they may not be attended to.

SPEECH OF MR. CARSON,

Of North Carolina, on the subject of refunding to the state the sum of \$22,000, which she paid to Indians of the Cherokee tribe, for reservations of land, delivered in the House of Representatives, during the late session of Congress. [Concluded.]

I repeat it again, Mr. Speaker, that no State in the Union has been treated in the same unjust manner by the Government, nor has any State in the Union acted with more loyalty or dealt with a more liberal hand towards this Government, than has North Carolina.

But, Sir, let us run the parallel of the comparative merits of the respective claims of New York and North Carolina upon this Government a little farther. The gentleman from New York, (Mr. Marvin,) has said, (by way I suppose of setting up a claim upon the liberality of the Government,) "that New York ceded a vast tract of western territory to the general Government."

This act of cession, Mr. Speaker, was assuredly vastly liberal on the part of New York, especially when we consider that she had no title to the lands which she ceded. I have not read her act of cession, but I venture to say that her deed is only a *quit claim* or special conveyance (as it is called in law) conveying only that title which New York possessed and which in fact was *no title at all*. Thus much Sir, for the extraordinary liberality of New York, so highly lauded by her faithful representative (Mr. Marvin.) And now Sir, for the part which North Carolina acted in this drama of liberality played off by the States. She did cede to the General Government, not lands to which she had no title, but lands to which she had a *bona fide* undoubted and unquestioned right, and that cession includes not only the whole State of Tennessee, but its western limits is bounded by the Pacific Ocean. And let us next inquire into the causes, Sir, which induced her to part with this vast and almost boundless region of country, and see whether it does not impose an additional obligation upon this Government to reimburse her in any and every loss she may sustain by the acts of this Government, or by the residence of Indians upon her soil.

The moving causes are to be found in the preamble of her act of cession, which reads as follows:

"Whereas, the United States in Congress assembled, have repeatedly and earnestly recommended to the respective States in the Union, claiming or owning vacant western territory, to make cession of part of the same, as a further means, as well of hastening the extinguishment of the debt, as of establishing the harmony of the United States; and the inhabitants of the said western territory being also desirous that such cession should be made, in order to obtain a more ample protection than they have heretofore received; now this State being ever desirous of doing ample justice to the public creditors, as well as establishing the harmony of the United States and complying with the reasonable desires of her citizens—Be it enacted," &c. Here follows the act of cession.

From this preamble, and the act of cession, Mr. Speaker, it is clearly manifest, that the great object which North Carolina had in view, in parting with her western lands, was the extinguishment of the public debt contracted in our revolutionary struggle; and I here might pause, Mr. Speaker, to pay a just compliment to my State for her liberality, her magnanimity, and loyalty to this government. If, indeed, Sir, I had not seen ample reasons in the investigations of this subject to regret, that she had ever parted with her western territory. Although this act of hers must remain as a monument to the credit of North Carolina, while this Union exists, or the name of Tennessee is remembered, yet, I would to God, Sir, that that monument had never been erected, and that this act had never appeared upon our statute books. Then could North Carolina have reared her head among the proudest of our sister States. Then, Sir, would her influence and her weight have been felt, and instead of having assigned her the humble position of a follower, she would have proudly led the van. I hope by these remarks, Mr. Speaker, that my friends from Tennessee will not understand me as wishing any injury to that State. Far from it, Sir; for while I regret that the parent State has parted with the dominion and soil of that fertile and desirable region, yet North Carolina does and always will, feel a just pride in the recognition of that State as

her daughter; and at this time, Sir, we must be permitted all the gratification and pleasure which a parent can derive from seeing her offspring the BELLE of the Union. And permit me to hope, Sir, that the old State will be pardoned for the part she may act, and the anxiety she may feel in seeing the favorite son of a favorite daughter elevated to the first of place in the gift of this nation.

But, Sir, a further obligation on the part of the government to extinguish the Indian title to lands in North Carolina, results from the third reservation in her act of cession. That reservation is in the following words:

"Thirdly, that all the lands intended to be ceded by virtue of this act to the United States of America, and not appropriated as before stated, shall be considered as a common fund for the use and benefit of the United States of America, North Carolina, inclusive, according to their respective and usual proportion in the general charge and expenditure, and shall be faithfully disposed of for that purpose, and for no other use or purpose whatever."

Now, Mr. Speaker, I demand of this House, whether this government did "faithfully dispose of the lands," according to this reservation? Sir, she did not, and by the improper disposition of those lands by this government, North Carolina sustained an injury which cannot be repaid, not even by refunding this money, but by the extinguishment of all the Indian title to the lands within her limits—for if those lands had been faithfully disposed of, and North Carolina had received her just proportion, it would have been an amount far exceeding all that the government have, or all that she ever can expend, in the extinguishment of Indian title within her limits. How, then, were those lands disposed of? They, Sir, instead of being disposed of according to the terms of this reservation, were exclusively appropriated to the use of the State of Tennessee. This will be seen by the act of Congress of the year 1796, &c. As those lands were improperly disposed of, I am certainly as well satisfied that they were given to Tennessee, as I could have been by any other improper disposition of them. But my complaint is, Sir, that after North Carolina has suffered so much by the improper acts of the General Government, towards her, she should hesitate to reimburse North Carolina in the money, which by the wrongful act, and by the unjust assumption of power on the part of this Government, she compelled North Carolina to pay.

Yes, Sir, an assumption of power, which, if justified and persisted in by this government, then, farewell, a long fare well to State rights, and to State Governments. No State then, Sir, can grant away her own lands; we must look to this national Government for all our land titles. I say national, Sir, for the federative features of our Government, will all have merged into that of a national, and a State Government if, indeed, they should be in existence, will be merely nominal: for take away the right of soil, or the right to grant the soil, then have you divested them of almost all the rights which are valuable, or worth having.

But, Sir, I deem it superfluous to argue this point, for surely no gentleman on this floor could be so reckless of his reputation, as to hazard the opinion, that this Government has the right to grant fee simple titles to land within any of the original States. Yet, Sir, the United States did, by the treaty of 1819, grant reservations of land in fee simple to certain Indians of the Cherokee tribe; and all the facts connected with this transaction, and the conduct of North Carolina, relative to the grant, have been laid before this House, in a report from the Committee on Indian Affairs, which I had the honor to submit in the early part of the session, accompanied by a memorial from the Legislature of North Carolina; and trusting, therefore, that they are recollected by the House, I shall not again go into the details of them.

It has been said, however, Sir, by way I suppose, of justifying the Government in her improper act, "that North Carolina solicited this Government to make the treaty, and that she accepted the treaty after it was made &c." It is the fact, Mr. Speaker, that North Carolina has been solicitous to have that incumbrance which was improperly placed upon her, and imposed upon her too, against her solemn protest, removed, and for that reason has applied to this Government to take that off, which she put on. But, Sir, by this treaty of 1816, instead of complying with the just requests of North Carolina, removing that incumbrance, they placed a greater one on us.

How is this? Why Sir, instead of extinguishing that peculiar kind of title which the Indians held in their land, which was only a possessory or usufructuary right, and in fact all the title which

they are capable of holding, according to the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, and this can be seen in the report of the celebrated case of Fletcher vs. Peck, where the whole nature of their titles are thoroughly investigated. I say, Sir, instead of extinguishing, they altered and converted that which was previously a mere possessory title, into the best of all possible titles, that of a fee simple. Nor is this all, they have palmed upon North Carolina, endowed with all the privileges, franchises and immunities of citizens, those Indian reserves; a species of population which we did not want; a kind of people whose very nature forbids the possibility of our fraternizing with, and in short, a people, Sir, we never can elevate to an equality with ourselves until such changes have taken place in their habits, their morals, their education and in their very nature, Sir, which the most sanguine hopes of the philanthropist, for the amelioration of the condition of man, cannot anticipate for ages to come. But how did North Carolina act under this additional injury of the United States?

In justice to herself, Sir, she should have taken and kept possession of the land, and left the Indians and this government to have settled that matter between themselves, then she would not have suffered the rebuke of gentlemen upon this floor, for asking but justice from this government. She, however, acted differently, she went pacifically to work, and rather than violate the faith which the Indians had in the general government, she applied her own money and purchased out the Indians, and now appeals to the justice of Congress, to reimburse her in the amount paid; and after this act of magnanimity and liberality upon the part of North Carolina, it is humiliating, Sir, to hear it tauntingly said "that N. Carolina was acting in her own wrong" in her liberal course towards this government, and that she should not be permitted to take advantage of it. What, Sir? wrong to keep inviolate the faith of the Indians in this government—wrong to submit to an injury, rather than fly in the face of the general government, and bid defiance to her treaties? Sir, it may have been wrong in North Carolina, but permit me to say, that the decision of that question

House, upon this question, for should she give us the amount, North Carolina is justified, but should she refuse, it will then be for North Carolina to pursue a different course towards this government, under similar circumstances, should they ever occur.

But, said the gentleman from Kentucky, (Mr. CLARK,) "there is no legal obligation upon this government to refund this money, and if there ever was, North Carolina has relinquished that right by her own acts in the acceptance of the treaty, and the advancement of her money to purchase those reservations."

In answer to this, Mr. SPEAKER, I will say, that should it be considered that the legal obligation is weakened, most assur-

edly the moral obligation, an obligation, Sir, always recognized by honorable men, as much higher and more binding in its nature, has been greatly strengthened, and instead of the policy of North Carolina being brought up here as forming an objection to her claims, it should be set down to her immortal honor, and should operate as an additional inducement to grant the remuneration which she now demands.

But, Mr. SPEAKER, as the gentlemen from Ky. and N. Y. (Mr. CLARK and Mr. MARVIN,) appear to bow with such deference to the omnipotence of precedent, permit me to read, for the benefit of those gentlemen, a case, which I consider strictly in point.

By a treaty held with the Kickapoos, in

the year 1819, the United States ceded to

that nation a tract of country lying in the

then territory of Missouri, "to them and

their heirs for ever."

(See book of Indian Treaties and laws, page 268, Article 6th.)

This treaty was communicated to the

Senate, and they refused to ratify that

part, because it vested the Indians with a

fee simple title, and the consequence was,

that a supplemental treaty was made at

the expense of the United States, by which

the title intended to be conveyed by the

6th Article of the previous treaty, was al-

tered. But in the case of

North Carolina, the treaty was ratified.

Our lands were taken, and will this Gov-

ernment now say that she will refuse to

pay us back the amount we have paid, af-

ter she has decided, by her refusal to rati-

fy the treaty with the Kickapoos, that it was improper to invest Indians with any other title to lands, than that usually held among them? I hope not, Sir. But should she do so, it may teach North Carolina a salutary lesson which will be, never again to extend her liberality to, or confide in a government who treats her kindness with such injustice: for, Sir, had North Carolina been as provident of her interest as her sister State of Georgia, she now might have proudly demanded as a right, that which she only asks in justice.

My thanks, Mr. Speaker, are due to the House for its kind indulgence. I tender them most sincerely. And if any thing has escaped me in the course of those remarks which may be considered exceptionable by any gentleman present, I beg that it may be attributed to that zeal which I must be permitted to feel for the interest of my State; for Sir, it was foreign from my purpose to impugn the motives of any gentleman, however widely he may differ with me upon this subject.

The motion of Mr. CARSON was decided in the affirmative, by a vote of 89 to 70—and the appropriation of 22,000 dollars, was passed.

[BY REQUEST.]

TUNE—"Old Lang Syne."

Should auld acquaintance be forgot,
And never brought to mind;
For Jackson will be President,
And Adams left behind,

For Jackson, &c.

Let's drink to Gen. Jackson's health,
Who fought for New Orleans,
And be will be our President,
But not by traitorous means.

And he, &c.

Jacksonians! fill again the cup,
Drink to the Great and Good;
Who nobly for his country fought,
And firm Old Hickory stood,

Who nobly, &c.

And all the people him do love,
For fighting in such scenes;
And we will rally round the tree,
And fight for New Orleans.

And we, &c.

He drove the British from our shore,
In spite of Old King George;

For in his hopes of conquering us,

We conquered all in, &c.

Old Hickory conquered Packenham,
And also all his fleet;

For Jackson he was wide awake,

And made them quick retreat,

For Jackson, &c.

And to the Great, the Just, the Good,
We'll ever bring to mind;

And never shall Hickory be forgot,

In the days of Old Lang Syne.

And ne'er shall, &c.

STANZAS.

Good night! Oh, may thy slumber be
Smiling as that of infancy,
And in thine undisturbed repose
Forget this word—at least it woes;
But if there's one tender thought,
With kind and sweet remembrance fraught,
Which, when awake, exerts its powers,
Some treasured one of Memory's flowers,
May that be pictured to thy view,
And in thy slumbers bless thee too!
Now on thy eyelids let me press
One kiss of truth and tenderness,
To seal them o'er till mornings light;
Good night—another kiss—good night.

Tooth Powder.—It may be gratifying to our fair readers as well as those

who wish to "stand high in their good graces" on the score of cleanliness, to

publish the following receipt for making a cheap and incomparably excel-

lent dentifrice, which not only makes the teeth white, but also gives strength

to the gums and an agreeable sweet-

ness to the breath—it is as follows:—

Take half an ounce of Gum Myrrh,
one ounce of chalk, and one ounce of

Charcoal. The ingredients must be

finely pulverized, the finer the better;

when it is fit for immediate use.

[American Advocate.]

In relation to the above notice, we will add that of all preparations for

cleansing the teeth we ever used this

preferable.

Cure for a Consumption.....In the

month of May gather the flowers

from the thorn bush—boil two bunches

of the blossoms in a half pint of milk,

let it stand till it is about as warm as

milk from the cow, drink it the first

thing in the morning and take a walk

immediately afterwards if the weather

is favorable, and a cure will soon be

effected.—The flowers will be kept

good, and be fit for use all the year

if they are well sprinkled with salt,

then put into a vessel and tied down

tight to keep the air from them.

Some Gentleman

OF the Bar has taken from my office, or borrowed from me on the circuit, the third vol. of Starkie on Evidence, and the second vol. of Maddock's Chancery. He will confer a favor by returning them. D. F. CALDWELL.

June 24, 1828.

Mills and Lands.

THE valuable Mills and Lands formerly the property of George Saner, dec'd, are offered for sale by the late purchasers. This land lies on Dutchman's creek, 4 miles east of Mocksville, adjoining the Giles Mumford tract, and is equal to any land in Rowan county, with a large proportion of superior meadow; the Mills are of superior construction, and have now a very good and increasing run of custom; the water-power can very conveniently be made to drive any kind of Machinery

Another PUZZLE.....for the Ladies.

MATHEMATICAL QUESTION.

When first the marriage knot was joined
Betwixt my loving wife and me,
Her age did so compare with mine,
As nineteen does with eight and three.
But now that ten and half ten years,
We since have seen the sun to shine,
Her age comes up to mine as near
As ten times three to nine.
Now tell us what our ages were
When we together wed;
And tell us, too, how old we are,
Since all these years have fled.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Cramp.—Commonly termed cramp, and popularly imputed to gouty excitement of inflammation, is most effectually relieved by nausea and vomiting procured by either a scruple of sulphate of zinc, or five grains of tartarized antimony.—Etherial and ardent spirits more frequently exacerbate than mitigate the painful contraction prevailing on those occasions, and which will be more appropriately and directly overcome by sedative than stimulative influence.

The worth of every thing is determined by the demand for it. In the deserts of Arabia, a pitcher of cold water is of more value than a mountain of gold.

Meat may be preserved fresh many months, by keeping it immersed in molasses. A joint of meat or any provision, suspended in a flannel bag, will keep much longer than by most of the modes commonly practised. *Give the meat is, when the flannel is put round it, the better; and the flannel should be perfectly clean.*

N. E. Farmer.

The way to live easy is to mind your own business, and leave others to take care of theirs.

By the job..... A farmer hired a man to break flax by the day, and he could hear all day long the slow sound—*By---the---d-a-y---by---the---d-a-y---By---the---d-a-y.* He afterwards hired him by the job—the music was then changed to quick time—*By the job, By the job, By the job, job, job.*

Our running accounts with the merchant, grocer, baker, butcher, shoemaker, tailor, blacksmith and the PRINTER, are generally like our sins—more than we think them to be.

The Seven Churches of Asia.—*Of the Seven Churches of the Apocalypse, founded in Asia by the apostles, hardly a vestige remains.* Smyrna, Ephesus, Pergamos, Sardis, Thyatira, Laodicea, and Philadelphia, (see Revelation, chap. ii. and iii.) with all their power and magnificence, have fallen into utter decay; except that the first mentioned city remains a port of commercial consequence. But Ephesus is a mere heap of ruins; Pergamos has a population of 1,500 Greeks, among 13,000 Turks; Sardis, once the splendid capital of Lydia, is a few mud huts; Thyatira (now Ak-hissar) has only one miserable Greek church; Laodicea (now Eski-hissar) is a Turkish village, near masses and scattered fragments of ancient architecture and sculpture; and Philadelphia (now Al-lah She) has been shaken into dust by wars and earthquakes.

Conundrum.—Why is a country dance like an emetic? Because it's down in the middle, and up again.

A Rowdy.—A wagoner, who lately passed through Athens, Georgia, on being asked "where he was from," &c. gave the following answer:

"I am from Cow-horn hill at Ox-feed ford of Yearling branch, which runs through Calf meadow, and empties into Heifer prong of Steer Creek near Bullborough in COVETA County, Georgia. My name is Stock-ton—was born on Elk river—brought up in Cattlebury, Kentucky: and I can yoke an ox, break a steer, tame a bull, chase buffaloe equal to a Praire hunter, and skin any man opposed to Jackson."

School Dialogue.—The following conversation is said to have taken place in a school house in _____.

Scholar. (reading.) T-e-a. Teacher. Well what does t-e-a spell? *Scholar.* I don't know sir. Teacher. What does your mother drink at breakfast?—*Scholar.* Rum, sir.

Columbus Enquirer.—At the falls of the Chattahoochie, which was the other day but a forest, a political paper is established, bearing the above title. It is edited by Mirabeau B. Lamar, Esq.

Royal tenderness.—The Emperor of China evinces a fatherly and considerate care for the lives of his subjects. He censures the sheriffs for strangling the wrong subjects by mistake; and requests them not to do so in future.

CIRCULAR TO POST MASTERS.

Post Office Department, June 10th, 1828.

The Postmaster General has lately received, with regret, frequent complaints of the miscarriage of newspapers forwarded in the mail. In many instances, the causes of these complaints are believed to exist in the printing offices—the papers have not been carefully put up and plainly directed. But it is feared, that, at some of the Post Offices, there may have been remissness in not having put new envelopes on newspaper packets, where the old ones had become much worn and defaced, and sometimes in having failed to give the proper direction to the packets. To delay the delivery of a newspaper, is made a serious offence by the Post Office law. Too much attention cannot be paid to this provision: by a neglect of it, any Postmaster will lose the confidence of the Public and of the Department.

When failures are complained of, the Postmaster at whose office the packets are mailed, is requested to obtain a statement from the printer of the different packets forwarded by mail; and the number of papers in each. Occasionally, the packets deposited may be compared with this statement, and any omission detected.

Postmasters who fail to adopt this suggestion, may be justly chargeable with negligence, and held responsible for all failures.

Packets badly secured, or not plainly directed, should always be returned to the printing office. Where the packet is large, twine should be used, and the direction of the packet should be endorsed on one or more of the papers enclosed.

Where papers are not taken out of

the Office, by the persons to whom they are directed, immediate notice should be given to the Printer, and, on his failing to pay the postage, the papers may be sold for it, as provided in the Post Office law.

On some publications it may be difficult to determine whether newspaper or pamphlet postage should be charged.

Some newspapers are published in the pamphlet form, as "Niles' Register"; others in the quarto form, as the "American Farmer." Where a paper is published periodically, on a large sheet, in the common form of a newspaper, it should be so considered. Where the form is different, the subject matter must determine its character.

Advertiser.—Will do a favor to republish this notice.

FROM THE ZANESVILLE, OHIO, HERALD.

Adams sitting alone.—Enter Clay.

Clay.—Sir, I am afraid your cake is dough! The Chieftain will be elected!

Adams.—How is that! will not the fifty mortal murders, we have heaped upon him sink him?

Clay.—No, sire, the people will not believe us. They know that the General is a humane man. They do not forget that we ourselves have praised him, when he was not in our way.

Adams.—What do they say about his marriage?

Clay.—They think it has nothing to do with the question. They say it was low and mean a meddle with the character of a woman in party discussion; they say that greater attention was shown his lady in your own house, than at any other place, when yet thought it would help you; they have no fear that the General will be hen-pecked; and they know that his most important services have been performed since his marriage.

Adams.—What do they say about his spelling?

Clay.—They say you may be better acquainted with Webster, but that the genera can read men and things much better than your worship.

Adams.—What do they say about the arrangement between ourselves?

Clay.—They have found us out.

Adams.—Do they think me a republican?

Clay.—No! They never did. And now Walsh has confessed that there was an agreement between you and the old blue lights to divide the offices.

Adams.—I am afraid you have not been watching to secure the press.

Clay.—I have spent almost all my time at it, but the people stick to the Hero; they raise up presses faster than we can buy them. fire, the people are our ruin.

Adams.—I have one sheet-anchor yet; The Nose! what do they say of my son's Nose?

Clay.—The people will not be led by the Nose. They do not think it right that you should place your son in a situation to insult others without retaliation.

Adams.—Then farewell, a long farewell to all my glory.

Alien and Sedition Laws.—We are desirous of procuring from each person who suffered by fines and imprisonment during the operation of the Alien and Sedition Laws, a particular account of their respective cases—the words uttered or published, the amount of the fines, and extent of the imprisonment, and any other facts of interest. It may be to the advantage of such persons, and it will be of interest in reviving the acts of the Old Federal Administration.

Advertiser.—Will do a favor to republish this notice.

Administration in Alabama.—The editor of the Selma Courier says, that he does not believe that five citizens of that state of any thing like respectable standing could be found, who would agree to serve as Adams electors.

TAXES.—A correspondent of the Memphis (Western Tennessee) Advocate, who signs Dives, humorously and happily hits off the apparent injustice and oppression of the poll-tax. He says:

"I made out and rendered, the other day, a list of my taxable property. At the head of the list, I placed my own head, my 'one white poll.' Is not this same poll tax a strange tax? I mean, is it not a monstrously unequal tax? The poor man, no doubt, equally with the rich man, has a head; and, between you and me, Mr. Editor, the rich man's head is not always, as his pocket is, the better lined of the two. I say, not always; for I trust it is so sometimes, being myself a rich man as you may infer from the fact, that I leave the sale of my dry goods to my drudges, and give the whole of my genius to a development of the long-enduring, but now soon to be settled subject of the comparative demerits of Adams and Jackson. I am, then, a rich man; that is a point agreed on. But, though myself rich, I like not to see the poor plundered of their pelf; for I am merciful in my riches. Now, really, Mr. Editor, to put as high a tax upon a poverty-stricken, threadbare, hole-in-the-elbow fellow, for wearing his weather-beaten, almost hatless head, as me for parading on our public promenade, with a well-protected, beaver-crowned brain-box, does, in fact, appear to come very short of a proper pilfering from out of the poor poll's pocket. A tax to be equal in its pressure, must be proportioned, in its amount, to the property owned by him who pays it.

DIVES.

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I say, not always; for I trust it is so sometimes,

being myself a rich man as you may infer from the fact, that I leave the sale of my dry goods to my drudges, and give the whole of my genius to a development of the long-enduring,

but now soon to be settled subject of the comparative demerits of Adams and Jackson.

I am, then, a rich man; that is a point agreed on.

But, though myself rich, I like not to see the poor plundered of their pelf; for I am merciful in my riches. Now, really, Mr. Editor, to put as high a tax upon a poverty-stricken,

threadbare, hole-in-the-elbow fellow, for

wearing his weather-beaten, almost hatless head, as me for parading on our public

promenade, with a well-protected, beaver-crowned brain-box, does, in fact,

appear to come very short of a proper

pilfering from out of the poor poll's pocket.

A tax to be equal in its pressure, must be proportioned, in its amount, to the

property owned by him who pays it.

DIVES.

"I made out and rendered, the other day,

a list of my taxable property. At the head of the list, I placed my own head,

my 'one white poll.'

Is not this same poll tax a strange tax?

I mean, is it not a monstrously unequal tax?

The poor man, no doubt, equally with the rich man,

has a head; and, between you and me, Mr. Editor,

the rich man's head is not always, as his pocket is,

the better lined of the two.

I say, not always; for I trust it is so sometimes,

Nob's Act.—Anthony Blanchard, Esq. of Albany, who purchased the Clinton Vases at sheriff's sale, for \$600, has surrendered them, on the payment of that amount only, to the Grand Lodge, who have restored them, as a gratuity, back to the family of that distinguished benefactor of the country. Mr. Blanchard was offered \$2,000 for the vases, by a person who wished to send them to England; but Mr. B. magnanimously refused, and thereby saved the country from a lasting stigma.

"To the making of many books, there is no end," said that wise man King Solomon. But were Solomon living in these latter days, language would fail him, in the expression of his bitter anguish at the "making of many books." Mr. Clay is out with another book, as a supplement to his former, in which he attempts to explain away the imputations cast upon him for his course at the last presidential election. But his labor's lost; he cannot mend the matter now.

Willm B. Rochester, Esq. our Charge d'Affaires to Guatemala, arrived in this city on Friday last, says the Raleigh Register, 24th ult. He left here the same day for Granville county, where he has some relations, and where (we believe) he was born. He is expected to return thro' this place, on his way to New York. We understand, that Mr. R. has abandoned his mission on account of the unsettled state of affairs in that Republic, which renders his longer continuance there, in a diplomatic capacity, useless.

[Would-be Gov. Rochester's motive for hastening home at this time, is obvious: Chief Justice Savage having refused to suffer himself to be held up by the administration party as candidate for Governor of New-York. Mr. Rochester is making tracks home with all the speed he can, under an expectation of procuring a nomination for himself. But he cannot succeed if he does get nominated; Van Buren will beat him, by 20,000 votes.]

LATE FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival of the ship Birmingham at New York from Liverpool, London papers to the 12th, and Liverpool to the 13th May, have been received by the editor of the New-York Enquirer. War in Europe seems to be inevitable.

War in the East.—There appears to be no doubt but a war will take place between the Russians and the Turks. There is no precise intelligence that the Pruth is passed, but no doubts are entertained but it was passed on the 27th April.

It is stated by the *Gazette de France*, that Russia will withdraw her fleet from co-operation with the allied squadrons in the Greek seas. The friendly disposition between the Czar and the other Allied Powers agrees with previous statements on the subject. In the mean time we receive by every fresh arrival from the East, reports of the obstinacy of the Turks, of their preparations for war, and of the speedy invasion of the northern principalities. The Sultan has only confirmed the general conviction of his tyrannical abuse of power towards the Greeks, by compelling their Patriarch to excommunicate their President, Capo d'Istria.

Opposition to the Tariff.—Extensive arrangements have been made for celebrating the 4th of July in York district, S. C.; and it is designed that the whole assemblage shall appear clad "in their own, their native homespun." This is opposing the tariff to some purpose: it is worth a year's talking and speechifying against the measure.

John M. Morehead, Esq. of Guilford county, has been nominated at a convention of delegates which assembled at Ashboro, Randolph county, on the 6th ult., as the Jackson Electoral candidate for the 6th electoral district. Candidates have now been nominated in thirteen districts, and only two nominations remain to be made, one in the 13th, and the other in the 14th district.

Cherokee Lands.—Gen. R. M. SAUNDERS, of this town, has been appointed by his Excellency Governor Iredell, a Commissioner, under an act passed at the last session of the legislature, to proceed to Haywood county, and inquire into the titles of certain tracts of land claimed by individual Cherokees, under certain provisions in the treaties which the United States concluded with the Cherokees in the years 1817 and 1819. By the act, the Commissioner is authorized to contract with any of the Indians for the purchase of such tracts of land as they may have a valid title to, such contracts to be subject to the ratification of the next legislature. The Commissioner is also required to ascertain whether any of the Indians have sold their titles to individuals; and to ascertain whether the Indians will consent to sell their titles: And to report to the next legislature all he shall have done in the premises. His compensation is \$4 per day while engaged in the duties of his commission, and \$4 for every 30 miles travel to and from Haywood county.

We understand that Gen. Saunders will proceed to Haywood county in a few days, to enter on the duties of his office.

Sign in New-York.—On the 13th ult. the grand jury of Albany county balloted for president: for Jackson 10, Adams 4, neutral 3.

The Hon. John Long's Circular.

We understand that the Jackson Committee of Vigilance in the several counties of this District, design publishing an answer to the Circular of the Hon. John Long, with a view of exposing the many fallacies which they hope to prove, to the satisfaction of all candid seekers after the truth, it contains. Mr. Long has sent his circulars forth in profuse abundance, particularly into the lower counties of the district: these, aided by the "Coffin handbills," the scurrilous paper called "We the People," and the "official documents," falsely so called, concerning the execution of the six traitorous militiamen, it is no doubt expected, will carry the district for Mr. Adams. But the calculation will prove a fallacious one.

We understand the answer will be out in a few weeks; and that it will go not so much to show forth Mr. Long's conduct, as to expose the deceptive statements made in his circular concerning the finances of the nation, and a few other leading topics.

Mr. Adams, it is said, has issued an order dismissing General Scott from the service, if he refuses to obey the orders of General McComb.

The most important news is that from Portugal. We may expect to see more strange occurrences in that quarter. In England, the passage of Sir Francis Bur-

det's resolution, relative to the Catholics of Ireland, by a majority of 6, is a movement of very great importance to the tranquility of that Island. It was unexpected altogether.

Russian Declaration of War.—The long threatened crisis has at length arrived: The die is cast—and the Muscovite advances upon the Ottoman.

The Russian Declaration of War is received; Lieutenant General Wittgenstein's army crossed the Pruth on the 26th or 27th of April, and is in full march towards Constantinople. While the large naval armament of Sebastopol co-operate on the side of Veria, the corps of General Pascoevich, flushed with its recent triumphs in Persia, is in advance through the southern frontier of Turkey. But this is not the only important operation with which the war is expected to commence. The Russians, it is said, would cross the Danube about the same time into Bulgaria and push forward as rapidly as possible, supporting their main army by a landing near the Gulf of Verona.

The Emperor Nicholas, in declaring war against Turkey, declares the objects of it to be,

To compel Turkey to pay all the expenses of the war, and to indemnify his subjects for all the losses they have sustained.

To enforce the due and effectual observance of those treaties which Turkey has violated.

To secure the inviolable liberty of the Black Sea, and the free navigation of the Bosphorus.

He declares, that he has not those ambitious designs which the Turkish Manifesto has imputed to him: that he has already countries and nations, and cares enough, that, though he is at war for reasons independent of the treaty of the 6th July, he will not depart from the stipulations of it, which he will fulfil in concert with his allies.

In conclusion, he declares that he will not lay down his arms till he has obtained the results stated in this declaration; and that he expects them from the benedictions of Him to whom justice and a pure conscience, have never yet appealed in vain.

PORTUGAL.

Don Miguel, the hopeful husband of his own niece, and regent of the potent kingdom of Portugal, has conducted himself since his arrival in Lisbon, very much as was to have been expected from him. He manifests every disposition to put the kingdom into a turmoil, and declare him self absolute king. He is altogether a base and low bred fellow, and could not live three weeks in New York without being sent to the tread mill. His recent visit to England, is said to have cost that kingdom thirty thousand pounds; in compliment of which Don Miguel sold after his arrival in Portugal a superb horse given him by George the 4th, to a common dray man. *Cheraw Spectator.*

Important from Portugal.—A telegraphic despatch from Bayonne, announced on the 10th ult. that Don Miguel had been proclaimed King without opposition, in Calabria and several other towns. The Courier remarks that he is now a traitor to his niece, the legitimate Queen, Don Pedro having abdicated on March 8th, in favor of his daughter, Donna Maria, charging Don Miguel, as his lieutenant and Regent of the kingdom, with the execution of the decree.

The Markets.

Fayetteville, June 18.—Cotton, 10 to 10½; Beef, fresh in market, 3 cents; Bacon, 7 to 8; peach brandy, 45 to 50; apple do. 33 to 37; flour, 4 to 4½; whiskey, 25 to 30....United States bank notes, 63 to 7 per cent. premium; Bills on the North, 60 to 62 to 64 per cent. premium.

Charleston, June 21.—Upland cotton 10 to 12; whiskey, 25 to 26; bagging, 42 inch, 22 to 24; sugar, 8 to 9; molasses, 30 to 31 cents; bacon, 6 to 7; apple brandy, 25 to 28; beeswax, 22; coffee, 15 to 17; hyson tea, 100 to 105; Jamaica rum, 110 to 115—West India do. 75 to 80....North Carolina bills, 8 to 9 per cent. discount; Georgia do. 1½ to 2 per cent. ditto.

Cheraw, June 15.—Cotton, 8 to 10½; bacon 7 to 8; flour 5; peach brandy 40 to 45; apple do. 35 to 40; whiskey 30 to 35; pork 4 to 5; tallow 9 to 10.

Camden, June 21.—Cotton, middling to fair, 9 to 10; fair to good, 8½ to 9; for very prime, 10½ cents have been paid.

Petersburg, June 20.—Cotton, 9 to 11½; tobacco, \$2.50 a 7—refused, 1½ a \$1½; corn, 1½ a \$2; bacon, 6 to 7; lard, 7 to 8; apple brandy, 35 to 37½; peach 75 to 100 cents....North Carolina bank bills, 8 to 10 per cent. discount; Georgia bills, 5 to 5½; South Carolina bills, 2½ to 3 per cent. discount.

New-York, June 17.—**CORRUGATED**: the sales, for the last three days consist of 700 Uplands at 11 a 12 cents; 500 Tennessee and New Orleans at 10½ to 11½ cents; 20 bales only at the latter price, of extra quality for home manufacture, on a credit, and 200 Alabama at 11½ a 12 cents-making a total for the week of 2500 bales.

Bank Bills—North Carolina bank bills are quoted at 9½ per cent discount in the Commercial Advertiser, while in the Enquirer they are put down at only 4½; Davien bills are put at 30 to 35 in the Enquirer, while they are only rated at 5 per cent. discount in the Commercial.

Liverpool Cotton Market—May 12th; the import the last week was 7425 bags; and the sales, including 5000 bags of American cotton, amounted to upwards of 18000 bags, at improving prices. New Orleans, 6½ to 8½d.; Alabama, 5 2/3 to 6½d.

FOURTH OF JULY IN SALISBURY.

The committee of arrangements have contracted with Mr. Ezra Allemon, of the Mansion Hotel, to furnish a Dinner, at \$1.50 each person. Capt. Lemly's company of Salisbury Light Infantry Blues will muster in the morning; and the Rowan Auxiliary Colonization Society will meet in the Court House, at or before 12 o'clock; to witness the proceedings of which, the public are invited to attend: Soon after the society adjourns, Dinner will be served up.

CELEBRATION.

The 52nd anniversary of the Declaration of American Independence, will be celebrated at the house of Miles W. Abernathy, Esq. in Lincoln county, two miles south of the Island Ford, on Friday next, the 4th proximo. The Declaration of Independence will be read at 12 o'clock, and immediately afterwards an Oration will be delivered, succeeded by twenty-four discharges of cannon. At 2 o'clock, dinner will be served up.

June 23d, 1828.

CELEBRATION.

Cotton.—It gives us pleasure to learn, says the Fayetteville Observer, of the 19th ult. that two lots of cotton, amounting to about 500 bales, were sold in this town last week at 11 cents, a higher price than had been obtained for more than two years.

It is also a pleasing circumstance, that the purchaser was enabled to give so high a price, in consequence of the opportunity afforded to make a direct shipment to Liverpool, there being two or three briggs loading at Wilmington, for that port. The charges for freight and insurance, and commissions, are almost as much on a shipment to New York as one to Liverpool. And as most of our cotton has been shipped to N. York and thence to Liverpool, it is apparent that these double charges reduce the price which the merchant here can afford to pay for the article. The direct trade from Wilmington to Liverpool had almost ceased until within a few months past; and those who are now striving to renew it, deserve the best wishes of the people of this State.

June 23d, 1828.

Sheriff's Sales.

BY virtue of sundry writs of fieri facias, from the superior court of Wilkes county, to me directed, I will sell to the highest bidder, at the court-house in Statesville, on the third Monday of August next, two lots in the town of Statesville, whereon Robert Work, dec'd. lately lived. These lots adjoin the court-house square, and have on them a large and commodious dwelling house, for many years used as a house of Entertainment, a large dining room, a number of houses for boarders, a store-house, brick kitchen, stable, a corn-house, &c. &c. &c. levied on as the property of the devisees of Robert Simonton, dec'd., and as the property of the heirs of Robert Work, dec'd.

Also, a tract of land adjoining the town of Statesville, containing one thousand acres, more or less, whereof about 200 acres have been cleared; there is some valuable meadow, and some good upland on this tract.

Also, an undivided share in several tracts of land in Iredell county, devised to Robert Work, by Alexander Worke, dec'd. to wit: the white house tract, and several other tracts near that place. And, also, sundry other tracts of land in Iredell county: these lands are all taken as belonging to the heirs of Robert Work, dec'd.

The whole will be sold to satisfy several judgments in the said superior court of Wilkes county, at the suit of Montford Stokes. Attendance will be given: terms, cash.

PRICK ADV. S2. P. CALDWELL, SHP.

Committed to the Jail

OF Davidson county, a mulatto woman, who says her name is Catherine, and belongs to William O. of Jefferson county, Georgia, and was raised in Charleston, S. C., and sold as the property of James Gun, dec'd. She is about 5 feet high, rather a dark mulatto, between 21 and 22 years old, no particular marks perceptible on her, more than her face has the appearance of being marked with the small pox. Her owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away, or otherwise she will be dealt with as the law directs.

JOHN M. THOMAS, Jailer.

Lexington, June 26th, 1828.

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Superb Plantation for Sale.

THIS subscriber being desirous to move to Mississippi this fall, offers for sale his valuable plantation in Burke county, near the Pleasant Garden, containing one thousand acres, a part of which is equal to any lands in the State. There are excellent buildings of every description on the place. Persons who want a healthy situation, and an elegant farm, can't be otherwise than pleased.

JASON CAIRSON.

June 21st, 1828.

523

Albert Torrence

In the necessity of requesting all those indebted to him, to call and make payment; otherwise he will call on them.....by deputy. Verba sat.

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EAGLE HOTEL,

RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Establishment has undergone very extensive repairs and improvements, and is now open for the reception of Company. No expense or pains have been spared to meet public expectation and to render the Hotel comfortable.

The Subscriber assures those who may frequent him with their company, that every effort will be made by him to render the house pleasant.

June 1, 1828. 4123 E. P. GUION.

Watches, Jewelry, &c.

THE subscriber has just returned from the North, with a good assortment of Jewelry, Watches, Silver-Ware, &c. as was ever offered for sale in this place; his Jewelry is of the latest importations, and the most fashionable and elegant kinds to be had in any of the Northern Cities; elegant Gold and Silver Watches; plain Do.; &c. &c. And in a few days, he will receive a very elegant assortment of Military Goods. Also, all kinds of Silver-Ware, kept constantly on hand, or made to order on short notice. All of which will be sold lower than such goods were ever disposed of before in this place.

The public are respectfully invited to call and examine these goods; their richness, elegance, and cheapness, cannot fail of pleasing those who wish to buy.

All kinds of Watches Repaired, and warranted to keep time; the shop is two doors below the court-house, on Main-street.

ROBERT WYNNE.

Salisbury, May 26, 1828.

16

Cotton Yarn.

FOR sale, wholesale and retail, See CORROS; Number 6 to 15, inclusive, at the Factory prices, from Fayetteville. Apply to

J. MURPHY, Agent.

Salisbury, May 5, 1828.

[4]

WAGONERS,

DRIVING TO FAYETTEVILLE, W. I. find it to their advantage, to stop at the WAGON YARD, where every convenience is provided for Man and Horse, to make them comfortable, at the moderate charge of 25 cents a day and night, for the privilege of the Yard, the use of a good house, fire, water, and shelter. Attached to the Yard, are a Grocery and Provision Store, Bread Shop and Confectionary, and a House for Boarders and Lodgers, in a plain, cheap, wholesome and comfortable style.

Fayetteville, 1st, April, 1828.

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MANSION HOTEL,

SALISBURY, NORTH CAROLINA,

BY EZRA ALLEMONG.

THIS elegant establishment, situated at the north corner of the Court House, has been recently repaired and fitted up in a new and superior style, for the reception of Company. The greatest pains have been taken to procure for this establishment new furniture of every description, necessary for the comfort of Travellers; the most approved servants have been selected with great care; the bar stocked with choice liquors, and the stables attended by obliging and attentive hostlers. The convenience of this situation is equal to any in the place. The house contains a number of private rooms, and out-houses, well calculated for the accommodation of Travellers and Boarders. Attached to which, there is a Dry Goods and Book Store.

To those who may please to call on him, he assures them that no pains will be spared to render their stay comfortable and pleasant.

Revolutionary Claims.

An act for the relief of certain surviving Officers and Soldiers of the Army of the Revolution. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled, That each of the surviving officers of the army of the Revolution in the Continental Line, who was entitled to half pay by the resolve of October twenty-first, seventeen hundred and eighty, be authorized to receive, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the amount of his full pay in said line, according to his rank in the line, to begin with the third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six, and to continue during his natural life: Provided, that, under this act, no officer shall be entitled to receive a larger sum than the full pay of a Captain in said line.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, that, whenever any of said officers has received money of the United States, as a pensioner, since the third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six, aforesaid, the sum so received shall be deducted from what said officer would, otherwise, be entitled to, under the first section of this act; and every pension to which said officer is now entitled, shall cease after the passage of this act.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, that every surviving non-commissioned officer, musician, or private, in said army, who enlisted therein for and during the war, and continued in its service until its termination, and thereby became entitled to receive a reward of eighty dollars, under a resolve of congress, passed May fifteenth, seventeen hundred and seventy-eight, shall be entitled to receive his full monthly pay in said service, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated; to begin on the third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six, and to continue during his natural life: Provided, that no non-commissioned officer, musician, or private, in said army, who is now on the pension list of the United States, shall be entitled to the benefits of this act.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, that the pay allowed by this act shall, under the direction of the secretary of the treasury, be paid to the officer or Soldier entitled thereto, or to their authorized attorney, at such places and days as the Secretary may direct; and that no foreign officer shall be entitled to said pay; nor shall any officer or Soldier receive the same, until he furnishes to said Secretary satisfactory evidence that he is entitled to the same, in conformity to the provisions of this act; and the pay allowed by this act shall not in any way be transferable, or liable to attachment, levy, or seizure, by any legal process whatever, but shall inure wholly to the personal benefit of the officer or soldier entitled to the same by this act.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, that so much of said pay as accrued by the provisions of this act, before the third day of March, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, shall be paid to the officers and soldiers entitled to the same, as soon as may be, in the manner and under the provisions before mentioned; and the pay which shall accrue after said day, shall be paid semi annually, in like manner, and under the same provisions.

A. STEVENSON,

Speaker of the House of Representatives
S. SMITH,
President of the Senate, pro tempore.

Approved: 15 May, 1828.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

Treasury Department, May 28, 1828:

The "Act for the relief of certain surviving officers and soldiers of the army of the revolution," approved on the 15th day of May, 1828, (of which the foregoing is a copy,) will be carried into effect under the following regulations:

Each officer claiming under the act, will transmit to the secretary of the treasury a declaration, according to the form hereunto annexed, marked A, and each non-commissioned officer, musician, and private, according to the form marked B, accompanied by the oath of two respectable witnesses, as to his identity, which oath is to be taken before a justice of the peace, or other magistrate, duly empowered to administer oaths in the state or territory in which he resides, and authenticated under the seal of the court of the county in which the oath was administered, as shown in the said forms.

Each officer will also transmit his commission, if in existence and attainable, and each non-commissioned officer, musician, and private, his discharge; which documents, after being registered, will be returned. If the commission or discharge has been lost or destroyed, he will transmit such other evidence as he may possess or can obtain, corroborative of the statements set forth in his declaration.

If the evidence transmitted, taken in connexion with that afforded by the public records at Washington, be found satisfactory, the amount of two years' full pay, at the rate to which the officer or soldier was entitled, according to his rank in the line, at the close of the war, or at the time of his reduction, (as the case may be,) but in no instance exceeding the full pay of a captain of the continental line, will be transmitted to him, at the place of his residence, after deducting therefrom the amount of any pension which he may have received from the United States since the 3d day of March, 1826.

He may, however, authorize any other person to receive it for him; in which case, he will execute a power of attorney, according to the annexed form, marked C, which must be acknowledged before a justice of the peace, or other magistrate, and authenticated under the seal of the court of the county, in the same manner as is already prescribed in regard to declarations. But no payment will be made to any such attorney, until he has made oath, according to the annexed form D, that the pay which he is authorized to receive is intended to inure wholly to the personal benefit of the officer or soldier whose attorney he is.

It is requested that all letters to the secretary of the treasury, on the subjects,

may be endorsed on the cover, "Revolutionary Claims." RICHARD RUSH

[A.]

Form of a declaration to be made by the officers. For the purpose of obtaining the benefits of an act, entitled "An act for the relief of certain surviving officers and soldiers of the army of the revolution," approved on the 15th of May, 1828, I, —, of —, in the county of —, in the state of —, do hereby declare that I was an officer in the continental line of the army of the revolution, and served as such, [here insert, to the end of the war, or (as the case may be) to the time when the arrangement of the army provided by the resolves of congress of the 3d and 21st of October, 1780, was carried into effect, and was reduced under that arrangement,] at which period I was a — in the — regiment of the — line.

And I also declare, that I afterwards received a — (commonly called a commutation certificate) for a sum equal to the amount of five years' full pay; which sum was offered by the resolve of congress, of the 22d of March, 1783, instead of the half pay for life, to which I was entitled under the resolve of the 21st of October, 1780.

And I do further declare, that I have received of the United States, as a pensioner, since the 3d day of March, 1826. [Here insert, no money, or (as the case may be) that I have received, as a pensioner of the United States, since the 3d day of March, 1828, the sum of — dollars, paid to me by the agent for paying pensions in the state of —.] [Signed]

Before me, —, [here insert, justice of the peace, or other magistrate, duly empowered to administer oaths,] in the county of —, in the state of —, personally appeared, this day, —, —, of the said county, who did, severally, make oath, that —, by whom the foregoing declaration was subscribed, is generally reputed and believed to have been an officer in the army of the revolution, in manner as therein stated.

Witness my hand, this — day of —, in the year —. [Signed]

I, —, clerk of the court of the county of —, in the state of —, do hereby certify, that —, before whom the foregoing affidavits were sworn, was, at the time, a — [here insert, justice of the peace, or other magistrate, duly empowered to administer oaths,] and duly empowered to administer oaths.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my [L. S.] hand, and affixed the seal of the said court, this — day of —, in the year —. [Signed]

[B.]

Form of a declaration to be made by the non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates.

For the purpose of obtaining the benefits of an act for the relief of certain surviving officers and soldiers of the army of the revolution, approved on the 15th of May, 1828, I, —, of —, in the county of —, in the state of —, do hereby declare that I enlisted in the continental line of the army of the revolution, for and during the war, and continued in its service until its termination; and at which period I was a — (sergeant, corporal, musician, or private, as the case may be,) in captain —'s company, in the — regiment of the — line. And I also declare that I afterwards received a certificate for the reward of eighty dollars, to which I was entitled, under a resolve of Congress, passed the 15th of May, 1778.

And I further declare that I was not, on the fifteenth day of March, 1828, on the pension list of the United States. [Signed]

Before me, —, [here insert either a justice of the peace, or other magistrate, duly empowered to administer oaths,] in the county of —, in the state of —, personally appeared, this day, —, —, of the said county, who did severally make oath that —, by whom the foregoing declaration was subscribed, is generally reputed and believed to have been an officer in the army of the revolution, in manner as therein stated.

Witness my hand, this — day of —, in the year —. [Signed]

I, —, clerk of the court of the county of —, in the state of —, do hereby certify, that —, before whom the foregoing affidavits were sworn, was, at the time, a — [justice of the peace, or as the case may be,] and duty empowered to administer oaths.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my [L. S.] hand, and affixed the seal of the said court, this — day of —, in the year —. [Signed]

[C.]

Form of a Power of Attorney.

Know all men by these presents, that I, —, of —, in the county of —, in the state of —, do hereby constitute and appoint —, my true and lawful attorney, with a power of substitution, for me, and in my name, to receive from the United States the amount of pay now due to me, under the act for the relief of certain surviving officers and soldiers of the revolution, approved 15th May, 1826, as a — in the — regiment of the — line of the army of the revolution.

Witness my hand and seal, this — day of —, in the year —. [Signed]

I, —, clerk of the court of the county of —, in the state of —, do hereby certify, that —, before whom the foregoing power of attorney was acknowledged, is a justice of the peace.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my [L. S.] hand, and affixed the seal of the said court, this — day of —, in the year —. [Signed]

[D.]

Form of Affidavit to be taken by Attorney.

Before me, —, a justice of the peace in the county of —, in the — of —, personally appeared this day, —, the attorney named in the foregoing power of attorney, and made oath that the same was not given to him by reason of any transfer, or of any attachment, levy, or seizure, by any legal process whatever, of the pay therein authorized to be received, but that the said pay is intended to inure wholly to the personal benefit of the person by whom the said power was executed.

Witness my hand, this — day of —, in the year —.

Before me, —, [here insert either a justice of the peace, or other magistrate, duly empowered to administer oaths,] in the county of —, in the state of —, personally appeared, this day, —, —, of the said county, who did, severally, make oath, that —, by whom

the foregoing declaration was subscribed, is generally reputed and believed to have been an officer in the army of the revolution, in manner as therein stated.

Witness my hand, this — day of —, in the year —. [Signed]

I, —, clerk of the court of the county of —, in the state of —, do hereby certify, that —, before whom the foregoing affidavits were sworn, was, at the time, [here insert, either a justice of the peace or other magistrate, duly empowered to administer oaths,] and duly empowered to administer oaths.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my [L. S.] hand, and affixed the seal of the said court, this — day of —, in the year —. [Signed]

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[Signed]

RICHARD RUSH

Attest,

E. WILLEY & CO

At the sign of the Mercur and Pestle, Salisbury, N.C.

HAVING frequently been solicited to publish a list of their Medicines, Drugs, Paints, Colours, &c. for the benefit of the public, we present the following, as comprising the principal part of their present assortment:

Acid Muristic Almonds
Nitric Pelegii
Sulphuric Oil of Lavender
Lemon Cloves
Acetic Rhodium
Tartaric Castor
Alcohol Sweet
Aloes Sassafras
Alum Spike
Ethiops Mineral Rosemary
Ammonia Carb. Cinnamon
Liq. Vol. Hemlock
Antimony Crude Tansey
Pulv. Pip. Mnt.
Glass Otto of Roses
Arrow-Root Indian Opium Turkey
Arsenic Oxide Bismuth
Asphaltum Orymel Squills
Assafetida Ointments
Anodyne Liq. of Hoff. Pearlash
Allspice Pipe Clay English
Aqua Fortis Pepper Long
Rose Cavenne
Balsam Copavia Black
Peruvian Tolutan
Barbadoes Tar. Pills Anderson's
Bace. Juniperi. Lee's
Borax Hooper's
Bristone Pills Jacob's
Camphor Precipitate Red
Castor White
Cantharides Petrol Barbados
Creta Praeparata Poladelphis
Calomel Phosphorus
Cochineal Potash
Corrosive Sublimate Potassae Sulphas
Crocus Martis Pitch Burgundia
Coccus Indicus Quassia Rasp'd
Cubes Quicksilver
Cobolt or Fly Stone Quinine Sulphate
Colocynth Pulp. Mixture
Cloves Rad Rhei
Chamomile Flowers Pulv.
Cinnabar Faciitions Iris Flav.
Cream Tartar Mezezon
Conserve of Roses Scilla
Cortex Cinnamon Zinibar
Peru Flav. ditto Pulv.
Rub. Valerian
Aurant. Seneka
Sassafras Anchusa
Cascarris Spigelia Marilandica
Cannella Alb. Angelica
Cortex Mezereon Serpentaria Virga
Simarouba Columbo
Cornu Cervi Rasp'd Columbo Pulv.
Dover's Powders Glycyrrhiza
Extract of Bark Rosin White
Cicutae Galangal
Henbane Genian
Jalap Ginseng
Belladonna Sarsparilla
Gentian Elecampane
Liquorice Catechu
Cochinchina Spruce
Liquorice do, refin'd
Essence of Bergamot Cardamom
Cinnamon Sugar of Lead
Cinnamon Sanford's Bark
Cinnamon Soda Sup. Carb.
Cinnamon Phosphas
Gum Ammoniac Soda Powders
Arabic Seidlitz Powders
Tragacanth Spermaceti
Copal Spirits of Nitre
Elemi Wine
Gum Arabic of Lavender Com.
Gum Arabic of Turpentine
Gum Arabic of Hartshorn
Gum Arabic of Camphor
Fol. Digitalis Sal. Epsom
Senna Alex. Martis
Uva Ursi Glauber
Juniperi Sabini Rochell
Flores Benzinii Diuretic
Martialis Tartar
Zinci Cheltenham
Sulphuris Nitre
Ferri Carbonas Tartar
Phosphas Cheltenham
Gum Ammoniac Nitre
Arabic Ammoniac Ref.
Tragacanth ditto Crude
Copal Saffron Spanish
Elemi American
Gum Arabic Oiled
Stirax Liquid Calamite
Aloe Soc. Stanni Pul.
Benzoin Tartar Emetic
Kino Ammoniated
Shell Lat. Turpentine Venice
Myrrh Tapioca
Olibanum Turner's Cerate
Seamony Tinct. Assafetida
Thus Aloes c. Myrrh
Mastic Cantharides
Galls Aleppo Aloes
Hellebore Nig. Peruvian Bark
Alb. Digitalis
Hive Syrup Rhubarb
Isinglass Cinnamon
Ipecacuanha Guaiacum
Lavender Guaiacum
Lac Sulphur Cinnamon
Lunar Caustic Huxham's Bark
Laudanum Iodine
Lichen Islandicus Colchicum
Mace Termeric
Manna Flake Capsicum
Magnesia Carb. Serpentaria Virg.
Muriate Steel Muriae Steel
Musk Musk
Galls Galls

Magnesia Carb. Valerian
Musk Red Saunders
Nutmegs Opium
Nux Vomica Blood Root
Oil Aniseed Vitriol White
Croton Blue
Worm Seed Wine, Antimonial.

PATENT MEDICINES.

Rogers' vegetable pulmonary detergent, for coughs, colds, and consumptions. Stoughton's Bitters Aromatic ditto Steer's Opodeldoc Henry's Megnesia Roger's Vegetable Godfrey's Cordial Harlaem Oil, or British Oil Medicamentum. Turlington's Balsam

SUNDRIES.

Medicine chests Strewn Small
Camel hair'd pencils Fine and coarse sponge
Court plasters Pumice stone
Gold leaf White leather skins
Silver ditto Apoth. scales & weights
Gold Bronze Poland starch
Silver ditto Twine
Hatter's bow strings Vanilla beans
Black & red ink Tonqua ditto
Liquid Ink White wax
India ditto Yellow ditto
Clark's indelible ditto Bay ditto
Perkins' ditto ditto Red sealing ditto
Patent Lint White chalk
Lampwicks Red ditto
Lancet cases French ditto
Com. Mortars & Pestles Cologne water
Polishing Powders Antique oil
Pill boxes Macasar oil
Tooth brushes Eye-stones
Tooth powders Eye-water
Pomatum Rotten stone
Fancy paper Lamp oil
Swiss Glue Bole armeni
Castle soap Tapers
Windso'r ditto Lemon juice
Naples ditto Hull's Trusses.
Transparent soap Macchioy ditto
Washball ditto Scotch ditto
White ditto Snuff boxes
Cephalic snuff

EARTHEN WARE.

½ gal. cerate pots ½ do. do. do.
1 qt. do. do. Gallopis assorted
1 pt. do. do. Pill tiles.

PAINTS, COLORS. &c.

White lead Black varnish
Red ditto Copal varnish
Black ditto Madder
Venetian red Copperas
Spanish brown Turkey umber
Chromic yellow Terra de sienna
Chromic green Turmeric
Ivory black Ground fustic
Yellow Ocre Logwood in stick
Crocus martis ditto ground
Flake white Litharge
Paris white Red saunders
Rose pink Nicaragua
Cochineal Verdigris
Chinese vermilion Vitriol colothar
Prussian blue Spanish whitening
Figured ditto Arnatto
Spanish indigo Lamp black

G.LASS.

2 Gals. Specie Bottles 1 do. do. do.
1 do. do. do. 1 qt. salt mouth'd
½ do. do. do. 1 pt. do. do.
1 qt. do. do. ½ do. do. do.
1 pt. do. do. Graduating measures
do. do. do. Phials assorted

1 gal. Tincture Bottles Funnels
do. do. do. Nipple shells
1 qt. do. po. Breast pipes
1 pt. do. do. Bed urinals
do. do. do. Mortars and pestles
6 oz. do. do. Fungent bottles
4 do. Tincture Bottles Retorts
2 do. do. do. Peg lamps

INSTRUMENTS.

Evan's Lancets Gum elat. Catheters
Common do. Stomach Tubes
Spring do. Wax Bougies
Gum do. Metallic Bougies.
Scalpels Gum elastic do.
Lancet phlems Female Syringes
Teeth drawers Male do.
Forces Clyster pipes
Seton needles Spatulas.

June 9th, 1828.

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Entertainment.

THE subscriber has removed from the house formerly owned by Capt. Robert Wolfe, dec'd, to the house lately occupied by Mr. David Porter, in the east end of the town; where he will continue his T.I.F.R.V. He sincerely thanks his friends and the public for the patronage heretofore extended to him; and he solicits the continuance of their favors.

He pledges his unremitting attention to his business, and kindness to those who may be pleased to call upon him. 12 W. KERR.

Statesville, Fredell co., N. C. April 14, 1828.

BOOK BINDING.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Salisbury, and the surrounding country, that he has established a Book Binder in said town, on Main Street, a few doors south of the Court-House; where he will be thankful to receive any kind of work in his line of business. From a number of years experience, in Europe and America, he feels